

1961

which do not require sight, and where a high degree of hearing or sensitivity would be beneficial. Why, therefore, shouldn't these people be hired?

"In rehabilitation it is necessary for the recently handicapped individual to adopt a healthy, psychological attitude. He should try to comprehend the reality of his handicap and make a full-fledged effort to adapt to it. With will and skill, one can overcome any limitations. No one is truly handicapped unless he wants to be.

"The handicapped person does not expect any special treatment or favors; he only wants a chance. It is a challenge to the community to give him this chance. The disabled person wants to enter into the world of competition, to be a part of society, and to be hired for his capabilities. He does not wish to take charity, but has the honest desire to support himself and his family, to earn his own money, and to be independent."

EXAMPLE OF PROGRESS

"An example of the progress being made in hiring the handicapped can be found in some of the business establishments in our town. The employers have found it good business to hire the handicapped.

"One of the women working in a local business has a glass eye; yet, she is doing precision work that requires good eyesight. Although she is self-conscious about her disability, she is quite proud of her work, and does a fine job.

"In the same establishment there is a blind man, who is doing work that was formerly thought could only be done by a sighted individual. However, with a few adjustments in the method of procedure and with the help of one of his fellow workers, this man has become a very useful and valuable employee. Not only does his work sustain his own pride, but it instills a feeling of pride in the sighted coworker who helps him, for he helps, not out of pity but out of understanding.

"The telephone company in our community has provided a Braille switchboard for a blind husband-and-wife team in order that they might be self-employed. This blind couple operates a telephone-answering service, which is not only a means of earning a living for themselves, but also provides a very valuable service to the community.

"These are just a few examples of what can be accomplished by civic-minded members of a community. They have learned that hiring the handicapped doesn't cost; it pays. They are businessmen and know that it is a good investment."

CAPABLE OF EMPLOYMENT

"Why should we continue to pay high cost of keeping the handicapped in institutions and hospitals, when they are capable of entering into gainful employment? Wouldn't it be much more sensible to spend that money on rehabilitation? We would not only relieve the handicapped of being a ward of the State, but would lower taxes at the same time.

"The Federal Government has done much to promote the employment of the handicapped. The Government is strictly impartial in its selection of employees through its competitive civil service examinations. About 5 percent of all employed Federal workers are handicapped.

"Despite the great effort that has been put forth in the past few years in the rehabilitation and employment of the handicapped, there is much work still to be done. There is a wide gap between those receiving vocational rehabilitation and those who need it. It is truly a community challenge. With wholehearted cooperation and interest of the community, all obstacles can be met, and problems of the handicapped will no longer face our community or our Nation."

The Other Side of the Coin—A Report on Unemployment by the Late Eddie Collins

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. THOMAS B. CURTIS

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 24, 1961

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on March 8 of this year, Edward H. Collins—"Eddie" Collins—an economic columnist and editorial writer of the New York Times died. Eddie Collins was highly respected by both the journalists with whom he worked and the practitioners in the field of economics whose work he covered. A reporter for over 30 years, Collins also was a trained economist, having studied at the London School of Economics on a Pulitzer Scholarship after graduating from the Columbia University School of Journalism. He later taught at Columbia, while working as a reporter.

During his years in journalism, Collins worked for the Journal of Commerce, the New York Tribune and, finally, the New York Times. With the Times, his Monday columns became regular features of the economic page and he wrote with the editorial board on economic subjects.

Eddie Collins' last published piece was an editorial in the Times of March 9, the morning after he died, entitled "Report on Unemployment." I would like to insert this editorial at this point in the Record:

REPORT ON UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of jobless in the Nation reached 5,705,000 in the month of February, according to the official figures of the Labor and Commerce Departments, just released by Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary of Labor. The 5,705,000 figure, the Secretary notes, is the highest since 1941.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, this total represents 6.8 percent of the civilian labor force. The highest adjusted rate for the entire postwar period was 7.5 percent, touched in April 1955. The 6.8 percent does not set a new low for the present downswing in business. The same level was recorded 2 months earlier, in December 1960.

So far as most persons are concerned, we think they are prepared and concede that the Labor Secretary, in his efforts to establish the fact that unemployment is running at a deplorably high level, has made his point. It might be reasonably asked, however, whether he is not displaying more zeal than perspective when he drags in comparisons of the years 1960-61 with 1941. True, the numerical unemployment figure for February is higher than for any month since 1941. For the whole year 1941, however, the total civilian labor force was 55,900,000, while it averaged 70.5 in 1960. This means that the average rate of unemployment for that earlier year—namely, 5,560,000, constituted nearly 10 percent of the number of people looking for jobs.

Discussion of the unemployment picture at this point is almost meaningless except in the context of the behavior of the labor force and total employment. It is not to gloss over the disappointing current figures on unemployment, however, to note that these were established at a time when the labor force was expanding at a rate nearly twice that of recent previous years, and in spite of the fact that February set a new historic high for employment.

The John Birch Society

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. MILTON R. YOUNG

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 24, 1961

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, many editorials, articles, and other information concerning the John Birch Society have come to me from all over the United States. A very fine editorial on this subject was carried in the March 16 issue of the St. Paul Dispatch, of St. Paul, Minn. Another very good editorial was contained in the March 14 issue of the Minot Daily News, of Minot, N. Dak. I ask unanimous consent that these two editorials be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record the regular "Application for Membership" required of prospective members of the John Birch Society. Of particular interest is this paragraph:

If my application is accepted, I agree that my membership may be revoked at any time, by a duly appointed officer of the society, without the reason being stated, on refund of the pro rata part of my dues paid in advance.

This is a strange procedure for an organization which professes to support the Constitution of the United States and the rights guaranteed under it.

There being no objection, the editorials, and so forth, were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the St. Paul Dispatch, Mar. 16, 1961]

A JOE FOR HUAC

Congress, at the request of President Kennedy, enthusiastically voted to restore to former President Eisenhower his five-star general rank, which he had resigned while in politics. Only one sour note of protest was sounded, the "No" vote of segregationist Congressman DALL ASHCROFT, of Little Rock.

All Americans should applaud this congressional gesture of honor to a great patriotic leader. Unfortunately there are a few who do not. They are the members of a secret society which, under the guise of fighting communism, sponsors smear attacks on the reputation and character of many honorable public officials and private citizens. Their program is reminiscent of the worst stages of McCarthyism a decade ago.

Recently Senator MILTON YOUNG, North Dakota Republican, told the Senate that members of the John Birch Society in his State had accused him of communism, and that similar charges were being made against General Eisenhower. Time magazine, digging into the background of the Birch organization, found that its leader, Robert Welch of Massachusetts, had published a book in which both General Eisenhower and his brother, Milton, are attacked as members of the Communist Party. The former President is specifically accused of treason. John Foster Dulles is labeled a Communist agent. His brother, CIA Director Allen Dulles, is called a supporter of communism. Impeachment of Chief Justice Earl Warren of the Supreme Court is demanded.

The Birch "Americanists," as they term themselves, claim cells of secret members in 35 States. They attack teachers and college professors and make anonymous telephone calls telling citizens that certain neighbors are suspected Communists. Welch has denounced social security and the Federal in-